

FOREIGN DEPT.

V I E T - N A M

MISCELLANEOUS

1955-1962

NOTE: Do not remove any papers from
this file packet. Return to File Dept.

From Hgmen - with mail dated
9/1/55 from Bangkok

See Red-Led Uprisings In Viet Nam

By HOWARD R. SIMPSON

SAIGON, (WPS) — This tense capital of Free Viet Nam is anxiously awaiting the communist answer to Premier Ngo Dinh Diem's clear rejection of nationwide elections in 1956 to decide the fate of divided Indo-China.

Few observers expect the Reds to launch an invasion from the North. It is considered more likely that the strong communist underground in South Viet Nam will get the word to start "popular uprisings." There are communist arms caches scattered throughout the south and these would be administered by communist cadre men now disguised as peaceful farmers in many villages. The Vietnamese national army would have a hard time crushing these firefly revolts in addition to its job of fighting non-communist rebels south of Saigon.

Some Vietnamese groups here, fired by the recent demonstrations in South Korea, are now urging Diem to sent his army north to Haiphong and Hanoi, and reunify the country by force. Diem remains silent on these possibilities. He has his hands full enough as

things are.

For one thing, he is now caught in the crossfire of rapidly deteriorating Franco-American relations here. The French hint darkly that the premier and U.S. officials have combined forces to oust them from Indo-China, and even to make their last days here as uncomfortable as possible.

The situation is complicated by Saigon's currently sinister atmosphere. Nightly bombings, assassinations and back-street beatings are normal entries in the blotters of the busy Saigon police. This city's once brilliant night life is now a mere flicker. At night, the streets are deserted and the bars shuttered.

American installations, as well as municipal power plants and telephone lines, have been damaged or destroyed by nocturnal raiders. This is generally blamed on the Binh Xuyen and Hoa Hao rebels who are still battling the Vietnamese national army from their hideouts in the swamps and mountains south of Saigon and near the Cambodian border.

But many Vietnamese point a

FILE

SEP 15 1955

M. M. W.

SEP 12 1955

Saigon

This is a
very descriptive
article.

NO

of suspicion at the French. This has increased French ire, made American officials uneasy and generally envenomed the already bad relations between the two. The result is that U.S. authorities are, in many cases, now working directly with the Vietnamese, without first seeking French cooperation.

The strong anti-French feeling in Viet Nam seems a natural product of so much colonial domination, but it has been aggravated by lack of understanding and arrogance on the part of individual French soldiers and civilians.

Ugly incidents take place daily between French and Vietnamese military personnel. A simple traffic problem involving a Vietnamese army jeep and a French army truck is potential dynamite. Soldiers of the French expeditionary corps have a tendency to vent their anger on individual Vietnamese bicycle riders, taxi drivers or waiters in the sidewalk cafes.

Under the terms of the Geneva accords, the French expeditionary corps is withdrawing from Viet Nam. Each day, truck convoys pass the American embassy building on their way to the docks. Frenchmen, Legionnaires, Moroccans and Algerians take their last look at the streets of Saigon and shout insults at pokerfaced Vietnamese on the sidewalk.

Most of these units are on their way to North Africa to assist France in her battle with Algerian and Moroccan "bandits" or nationalists.

French generals still speed through Saigon behind eight-man motorcycle escorts, sirens screaming, scattering startled Vietnamese like pigeons.

Meanwhile, the clandestine radio of the rebel Binh Xuyen continues to warn Americans that they will "have to pay in blood" for their support of the present Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem. Threatening letters have been received by members of the official American community in Saigon.

All of this has not made Premier Diem's task any easier. Pricked by French ill-will, harassed by rebel assaults, he must nevertheless strive to give Viet Nam the strong, stable government it needs. And he must offer some plan for reunifying the country.

The next move is up to the communists. Diem must be prepared to counter it—in whatever form it comes.

W.F.C.

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SEP 12 1955

From H. G. W. - with undated
9/1/55 from Bangkok

FILING
SEP 15 1955

M. M. W.

SEP 12 1955

NORTH AFRICA AFLAME

The root causes of the desperate trouble in North Africa lie very deep. French control of her North African possessions always has been threatened with violence and often subjected to it. Not since the Riff wars of the nineteen thirties, however, has a revolution of the present proportions taken hold of the area.

No amount of incitement from outside sources can account for the abandoned fury, the senseless slaughter of innocent people that marked the outbreak of fighting in Morocco and Algeria last week. Communist agitation has not been mentioned in any of the dispatches from Morocco. Trouble anywhere serves communist purposes very well indeed, but when trouble is made to order for their purposes, the communists are the better pleased.

At the root of the matter lies the fiercely free spirit of the Moslem people coupled with the growth of national independence among nations of Asia, starting with the Philippines. Waning colonialism, where it dies the hardest, is most likely to be accompanied by violence. And the French were least prepared of all the nations of Europe to abandon colonialism.

This proved true in Indo-China, where everyone is familiar with the state of chaos that came about with the gradual relinquishment of French control. International arbitration had to be resorted to in order to reach a truce even after the bitter French defeat at Dien Bien Phu. And the Geneva agreement settled very little.

It is significant that the outbreak of fighting in Algiers coincided with the second anniversary of an exile. The popular former Sultan, Mohammed Ben Youseff, was deposed by the French and taken out of the country. A fierce nationalist, he retained a solid following among his countrymen. Revolt has been smouldering ever since.

Significant also is the fact that the French were preparing to grant greater autonomy in the North African possessions and protectorates. The Moslem people would rather fight for self-government than to have it reluctantly given to them in small bits and pieces over the years, the pretence being greater than the actuality.

The French were frankly surprised at the depth and extent of the organization that accompanied the present revolt. Everything was meticulously planned. Extreme violence broke in many widely separated places at the same time. The rebels struck where they could do the most damage, and apparently where they could take the most French lives with the least risk. The risk, of course, remained.

French tanks, ground troops, Foreign Legionnaires, jet aircraft, artillery have been quickly brought into play. The retaliatory slaughter from modern weapons of war will be no less horrible than the original. Hundreds of rebels have been jailed. If this revolt is suppressed, as it likely will be, it will be only temporary.

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FILED
SEP 15 1952

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SEP 12 1955

TRANSLATION

Republic of Viet-Nam

Saigon, June 17, 1960

Administration of Posts
and Telecommunications

No. NK.502/180

The Director General of Posts and Telecommunications of Vietnam
to the President, ABNCo.

M. M. W.
JUN 27 1960

Subject: PRICE CONSULTATION FOR AN EVENTUAL ORDER FOR SUPPLYING
OF BOOKS OF MONEY ORDERS (form J.1)

Atts.: 1 book of money orders J.1
1 book of money orders 1401.

FILING
JUN 29 1960

Mr. President,

I have the honor to inform you that the Administration of Posts and Telecommunications of Viet-Nam contemplates having printed 5,000 books of money orders (form J.1), complying with the following conditions:

I/ Characteristics of the books:

Format: 34 x 19.50 centimetres.

13 3/8 x 7 11/16 "

Presentation: Each book includes a cover of white cardboard and 100 leaves, each leaf bearing 2 money order forms (i.e., 200 forms per book).

Each form bears two numbers: one series number which is that of the book and one ^{order} number going from 001 to 200.

Color: The security background of each form ^{bearing} bears a design or subject left to your convenience will be of light yellow color, light brown or pale blue. (The subject which appears on our books, representing an allegorical dragon, could be retained). The text of the face and the ^{order} numbers shall be printed in red. The text of the back and the series number shall be printed in black. It should be observed that the texts are in Vietnamese.

II - Size of the order:

5,000 J.1 books

500,000 sheets
1,000,000 money orders.

III - Delivery time:

Delivery by sea on the following dates:

- before 11/30/1960 : 1,000 books
- before 12/30/1960 : 4,000 remaining books

from 2.9. by mid Oct.

IV - Specifications and printing techniques:

The printing must be done on special paper of the best quality, resistant,

FILING

JUN 29 1960

presenting ample guarantees (such as checkmater paper), making imitations or counterfeits impossible and revealing at a glance all traces of erasure, scraping or falsification by the use of chemical products (corrector, etc.).

It is not required that heavy paper be furnished.

The books shall be supplied in packages of 10 strongly bound, sealed and supplied with a clearly visible label indicating the quantity of books enclosed and the series numbers thereof.

In consideration of the above data, I request that you be good enough to inform me, on a consultative basis, of the CIF ~~price~~ Saigon prices of the present supplying.

The price shall be indicated preferably in new French nonconvertible francs. It can also be indicated in US dollars or pounds sterling.

It will be greatly appreciated if the replies to this price consultation reach me by 7/15/1960 at the latest, with the supporting paper specimens. The security backgrounds should be submitted for study and approval as soon as the offer is ~~granted~~ accepted.

I send you herewith, as a specimen, for your convenience, a book of J.1 money orders and a book of 1401 money orders, with the request that you be good enough to return them to me as soon as they cease to be useful to you.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.)

NGUYEN-KHAC-THAM

(Here appears the seal of the Administration of
Posts & Telecommunications)

(ed)

REPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM

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ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS

--:--:--:--

SAIGON, le 17 Juin 1960.

No NK.502/180

FILING

JUN 29 1960

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DU VIETNAM

à MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT
American Bank Note Company
70, Broad Street
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

M. M. W.

JUN 27 1960

O B J E T .- Consultation de prix pour une éventuelle
commande de fourniture de registres de
mandats-poste (formule J.1)

P. JOINTES .- 1 registre de mandats-poste J.1
1 registre de mandats-poste 1401.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que l'Adminis-
tration des Postes et Télécommunications du Viêt-Nam envisage de
faire imprimer 5.000 registres de mandats-poste (formule J.1)
devant répondre aux conditions ci-après :

1/ Caractéristiques des registres :

- Format : 34 x 19,50 centimètres.
- Présentation : Chaque registre comprend une couverture en carton blanc et 100 feuillets, chaque feuillet comportant 2 formules de mandat (soit 200 formules par registre).
Chaque formule comporte deux numéros : un numéro de série qui est celui du registre et un numéro d'ordre allant de 001 à 200.
- Coloris : Le fond de sécurité de chaque formule représentant un dessin ou sujet laissé à votre convenance sera de teint jaune clair, brun clair ou bleu pâle. (Le sujet qui figure sur nos registres représentant un dragon allégorique pourrait être maintenu).

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Le texte du recto et les numéros d'ordre seront imprimés en rouge.

Le texte du verso et le numéro de série seront imprimés en noir.

Il y a lieu de noter que les textes sont en vietnamien.

II/- Importance de la commande :

5.000 registres J.1

III/- Délai de livraison :

Livraison par voie maritime aux dates ci-indiquées :

- avant le 30.11.1960 : 1.000 registres
- avant le 30.12.1960 : 4.000 registres restants.

IV/- Spécifications et techniques d'impression :

L'impression doit être faite sur papier spécial de meilleure qualité, résistant, présentant beaucoup de garantie (tel que le checkmaster), rendant impossibles les imitations ou contrefaçons et révélant à première vue toute trace de rature, grattage ou falsification par emploi de produits chimiques (corrector etc...)

Il n'est pas exigé de fournir du papier épais.

Les registres seront livrés en paquets de 10 fortement ficelés, plombés et munis d'une étiquette très apparente indiquant la quantité de registres inclus et les numéros de série y afférents.

En considération des données exposées ci-dessus, je vous prie de bien vouloir, à titre consultatif, me faire connaître les prix CIF Saigon de la présente fourniture.

Le prix sera indiqué de préférence en nouveaux francs français non convertibles. Il pourra l'être également en dollars US ou en livres sterling.

3.../....

FILING
JUN 29 1960

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Il sera très apprécié si les réponses à cette consultation de prix pourront me parvenir au plus tard le 15.7.1960 avec des spécimens de papier à l'appui. Les fonds de sécurité devraient être soumis pour examen et approbation dès que l'offre sera agréée.

Je vous envoie ci-joint en spécimen, à toutes fins utiles, un registre de mandats-poste J.1 et un registre de mandats-poste I40I en vous priant de bien vouloir me les retourner dès qu'ils cesseront de vous être utiles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président,
l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.//



V
NGUYỄN-KHẮC-THẨM

AIR MAIL
June 28, 1960

FILED
JUN 29 1960

The Honorable Nguyen-Khac-Tham
Director General of Posts and Telecommunications
Saigon, Viet-Nam

Sir:

We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 17th, No. NK.502/180, requesting our quotation for furnishing 1,000,000 money orders, form J.1, in 5,000 books of 200 money orders each.

We note that the first shipment must be made in time to reach Saigon by steamer not later than November 30th and that the balance of the order must reach you one month later. This does not afford sufficient time for us to execute the work to our high standards. In addition, we feel that the cost of our high quality product and services is such that our price would not be competitive with those which will be received from other sources.

For these reasons we regret that we must ask to be excused from submitting a quotation on this proposed order. However, we trust that we may have the opportunity of being of service to you on a future occasion.

In accordance with your request, we are returning to you the two books of money orders which were received with your letter. These are going forward today by steamer mail, registered, together with a copy of this letter. We shall appreciate it if you would kindly acknowledge their receipt.

Please accept the renewed assurances of our highest consideration.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Vice President

JJG:zp
duplicate with enclosures sent
by steamer mail

any previous 11/6?

Memo for the files

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY April 2, 1962

M. M. Wise

SUBJECT:

FILED
APR 18 1962

M. M. W.
APR 17 1962

I received a phone call today from Inspector W. P. Britton of the Training Division of International Association of Police Chiefs (a private organization in Washington, D. C. - Telephone: Sterling 3-0075).

Inspector Britton requested that we consider having between May 7 and May 11 at our offices here and at the Plant for discussions on counterfeiting a Vietnamese named Nguyen Van Tin who is a member of the Surete of that country, holding the rank of Redactor which Inspector Britton described as being about the equivalent of a Lieutenant. Nguyen Van Tin is responsible for the supervision of the men engaged in the investigation of counterfeiting in his country.

After consulting with Mr. Colclough, I called Inspector Britton back to advise him that we were not prepared to give this gentleman a short course in counterfeiting since we were a private organization and not prepared to disclose to him matters that we only discuss with our customers or their governmental representatives.

Inspector Britton understood, and this closed the matter.

C. P. Foote, Jr.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Mr. J. W. Beckett
7/2/62

ABN CO. INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

FORM 130-9
Order *[Signature]*
By *[Signature]*
No. 7193 & 4
Date 6/10/62

DATE June 4, 1962

FROM WLG-Litho Dept.

Order Dept

To Mr. J. Hinek
Supt. Production Dept.

SUBJECT REPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM

FILING

JUN - 5 1962

[Signature]

May we have instructions for the disposition of Litho negatives on hand for cards and envelopes, made on F 13719 - Republique du Viet-Nam.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

jm

Please enter order to
cancel above. Furnish
etc for our files
JWS
6/10/62

Supt.
WLG-Litho Dept.

[Signature]
[Signature]

REC
-5-10

ADVICE OF CANCELLATION

TITLE REPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM

ORDER No. F 14344 ✓ *fig*

THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND DESTROYED IN MY PRESENCE

ON THIS 8th DAY OF JUNE 1962

E. W. R.
JUN 20 1962

E. W. R.
JUN 19 1962

LITHO NEGATIVES FOR CARDS AND ENVELOPES, MADE ON F 13719

LITHO

(DEPARTMENT)

J. M. L.

(WITNESS)